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Remarks/Arguments:**Premature Final Rejection:**

Claims 1-12 are pending in the above-identified application.

Amendments to the Specification

In the Office Action, the title was objected to as being non-descriptive. It appears that this is based on a misunderstanding. In the Office Action it is stated, "Examiner is unable to locate where the claimed invention mentions anything about improving the print quality of documents." The title of the invention, however was "PROCESS AND METHOD FOR DISTRIBUTING INFORMATION ORIGINATING FROM A DATABASE." This title has nothing to do with "print quality." Nonetheless, even though it is not necessary to do so, Applicant has amended the title as suggested in the Office Action.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph. This ground for rejection is overcome by the amendments to claim 3. Similar amendments were made to claim 11.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of Faros et al. and Spector. Applicant respectfully asserts that claims 1-12 are not subject to rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Faros et al. and Spector because neither of these references either alone or in combination disclose or suggest, 1) "breaking down the information contained in the database into units each with a single predetermined number of symbols on a server computer," 2) "transmitting the units from the server and through a computer communication network from a medium on which the information is saved, to client computer equipment, separate from the server computer, the client computer equipment being connected to a printer," or 3) "loading, or downloading a software printing process which includes the steps of formatting each unit of the retrieved information on a single sheet of paper in the form of a four-page booklet and controlling the printer to print the information in the form of the four-page booklet, wherein the software printing process includes the steps of:

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breaking down the symbols contained in each unit into four frames ordinally numbered first to fourth following an order of the pages of the booklet," as required by claim 1, claims 5 and 9 include similar recitations. Basis for this amendment may be found in the original claims 1 and 2 and in the specification at paragraphs [0018] and [0058]. As stated in paragraph [0018], "the information is broken down into units each with a predetermined number of symbols." The article "a" in front of the "predetermined number of symbols" indicates a singular predetermined number of symbols. Accordingly, this limitation requires units of information to be equal in size, each unit having a single predetermined number of symbols. As set forth in paragraph [0058], it is the printing process which is downloaded to the client computer equipment that breaks each unit into four frames.

Faros et al. concerns a printing system that enables the creation of a variety of printed products. In the Office Action, it is asserted that Faros et al. discloses "breaking down the information contained in the database into units, each comprising a predetermined number of symbols (Faros, Fig. 4, 105, 107, 108 109)." Applicant respectfully disagrees with this assertion. Faros et al., at column 4, lines 37-58 describes these items simply as computerized forms which may be modified by a user to create various documents. There is no indication anywhere in Faros et al. that these files are or include "units each with a single predetermined number of symbols." Indeed, at column 4, lines 27-30, Faros indicates that, "[s]uch forms include forms for the generation of business cards, stationery, self-adhesive notepads such as Post-It® Notes, certificates, announcements, greeting cards and postcards." These forms are obviously quite different and could not be produced if each of the units had a single predetermined number of characters. In the Advisory Action, it is asserted that this limitation is met because "Faros shows information broke down into graphics, backgrounds, FDF's and RFP's." While Applicants agree that this is what Faros shows, this does not meet the limitations of "breaking down the information contained in the database into units, each comprising a single predetermined number of symbols." It is not described in the advisory action how "graphics, backgrounds, FDF's and RFP's" correspond to "a single predetermined number of symbols."

This step provides the subject invention with an advantage of simplicity. The purpose of the subject invention is to print out small pamphlets, in the form of a four-page booklet, formed from a single sheet of paper. In order to ensure that each of the units may be printed on a single sheet of paper in the form of a four-page booklet, the subject invention first partitions

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the data in the database into units of equal size, that is to say, the number of characters that can be printed on a single sheet of paper in the form of a four-page booklet.

Spector was cited as disclosing a greeting card in which a sheet of paper is divided into four frames, A, B, C and D. Spector, however, does not disclose or suggest printing on all four frames. Instead, Spector discloses printing only on frames B and C. (See Figs. 1 and 7). Furthermore, Spector does not disclose or suggest that information in a database is broken down into units each with a single predetermined number of characters, and, thus, does not provide the material that is missing from Faros et al.

Furthermore, Spector does not disclose or suggest that a downloaded printing process, running on a client computer, breaks each unit down into four frames as required by claims 1, 5 and 9. Indeed, Spector teaches away from having the printing performed on a client computer as it discloses the use of "inks that are chemically reactive with the fragrance stored in the card." Inks of this type are typically not found in client computer equipment. Instead, Spector discloses that the cards are printed in a commercial printing facility and sold to consumers.

Because claims 1, 5 and 9 include a limitation that is not found in Faros et al. or in Spector, these claims are not subject to rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Faros et al. and Spector. Claims 2-4 depend from claim 1, claims 6-8 depend from claim 5 and claims 10-12 depend from claim 9. Accordingly, these claims are not subject to rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Faros et al. and Spector for at least the same reasons as claims 1, 5 and 9.

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In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the objection to the title and the rejection of claims 1-12.

Respectfully submitted,



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August 3, 2006



Patricia C. Boccella

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